

The Times - Dispatch

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1911.

TAFT'S WESTERN SPEECHES.

It is said that Champ Clark thinks that President Taft is not doing himself or his party any good by his speeches on his Western tour, that his playing on the prosecution string has thrown business into a panic, and that the President's repeated promises or threats of running the corporations down have caused them to wait to see exactly what will be done with them before they attempt to go on with their work. "The business part of the country," says the Fredericksburg Free Lance, "will breathe easier when Mr. Taft stops talking for political effect in the West."

There is a good deal of truth in all that, but let us be fair about it. Is this not the very sort of thing many of us have been clamoring for all these years? Have we not been saying that radical measures must be employed to break the strangle hold of the corporations? Have we not declared in election years and between election years that the corporations must be prosecuted with or without regard to the effect such prosecution might have on the general business of the country? It is true that Mr. Taft is President, and that he has by his preaches caused serious alarm throughout the country, but if we have been altogether sincere in our own demands for agitation and radical measures, we should not be greatly disturbed by the uncertainties of the present business situation. Is it any wonder that after fifteen years of the same sort of work business should be feeling a little disturbed?

What the country needs more than anything else is a period of rest, and we thought that after seven years of Roosevelt we should have four years of Taft when the country could pull itself together and settle down to business. Mr. Taft has not greatly promoted this desirable condition by his speeches, and there was never a better time for the Democrats to prove their fitness for large things by the nomination of conservative candidates for President and Vice-President on a conservative platform. Radicalism has had its day.

"THE COLONEL" WON'T DO.

We agree with our correspondent, Mr. Griffith Maury, of St. Louis, that Washington and Lee University "ought to be endowed with millions of dollars," but we protest that Mr. Roosevelt is not the man for President of that institution. Something more than the ability to "get it millions of endowment" is needed. If that were all, Mr. Roosevelt's personal friend, Booker Washington, would do better than The Colonel, as there is no one in the country who can get more money than Booker, and as compared with him in this respect Mr. Roosevelt would be in the second class.

What is needed in the office of President of Washington and Lee is a man of high character, of broad vision, of the best executive talents, of wide acquaintance, a "mixer," a gentleman, a scholar, a man in full sympathy with the history and traditions of the institutions, a man who could make men of large means feel that it is a privilege to give for the support and development of this great seat of pure learning. And Mr. Roosevelt, of all men, is not the man.

AN IMPRESSIVE OBJECT LESSON.

The Stanton Leader is right in saying that "the publicity that has been given to the fact that the Treasurer of Rockingham County receives more than nine thousand dollars a year in fees from his office is going to do more to advance the right against the fee system than anything else that has happened for a long time." Nine thousand dollars is an absurdly extravagant sum to pay the incumbent of a county office. Here we have a county treasurer elected by one of the hundred counties composing this Commonwealth receiving almost twice as much as the Governor, and considerably more than our representatives in the Senate of the United States. How ridiculous is the situation, how illuminating a commentary is here furnished on the inequity and absurdity of the fee system!

It is said that one-third the sum paid the treasurer would amply compensate him for the service performed. There are numberless men in private life holding positions of greater risk and responsibility who do not receive one-third of the amount which goes into the spacious pockets of the Treasurer of Rockingham.

The Leader is right again when it says: "We cannot imagine anything that the public would rather know than the actual pay received by all the officials of Virginia, whose pay is provided for in fees; we know of nothing

pertaining to the public interest the public knows less about."

Is it not a remarkable situation? A county officer of no prominence outside of his bailiwick receives twice as much compensation as the Governor of the State, who is loaded with countless responsibilities and duties. A clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals, whose name not many readers can recollect, not of any great learning in the law, receives far more than the Chief Justice of the Commonwealth, a profound master of the law.

A straight salary system of compensation would correct this great injustice.

CHAMP CLARK'S "JOKES."

In his review of the Democratic Presidential situation, the New Orleans Item having said that Governor Harmon is "too old," that is to say, he was not too old to carry Ohio twice, and the last time by more than a hundred thousand majority, when both The Colonel and Mr. Bryan were fighting him for all they were worth, and it has always been found that when he loses in a win he wins. Some of the "new" is getting rubbed off Wilson, and there is yet time between now and the meeting of the Democratic National Convention for him to change his views on certain questions which otherwise would make his nomination a very dangerous experiment.

As for Champ Clark, the Springfield Republican makes the mistake of thinking that his "jokes" would not be appreciated by the American people for whom the next will be cracked. Everybody knows that the English and the Canadian kin do not know how to take a joke; but it is wholly different in the United States. Look at the "jokes" we have put in office in this country; regard the issues upon which we have gone into more than one campaign; think of how popular have been the most solemn of The Colonel's humoresque efforts at moral teaching, and how we have had Mr. Bryan with us for fifteen years. Mr. Clark will know better hereafter when and with whom to joke, and his constituency will fairly roar at his salutes of wit, which would probably make the Canadians feel that he had designs on their dominion. Besides, Mr. Clark is not half so funny as La Follette.

A SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO LEE.

That was a remarkable tribute paid yesterday by the Fifth Maryland Regiment to the memory of Robert E. Lee, and as unexpected as it was impressive. Returning home from the Peace Celebration in Atlanta, the Maryland soldiers left their train on reaching Richmond, and with flags flying and drums beating and the air filled with the music of that stirring call to arms, "Maryland, My Maryland," this splendid regiment marched to the Lee Monument in Monument Avenue and there presented arms to the greatest soldier of modern times and placed a wreath of red and white roses at his feet to show that while brave men live his name and fame will be honored. It was a magnificent tribute to the Great Soldier, and marching with the Regiment were a handful of men who had followed Lee in war and who cherish him in peace.

LA FOLLETTE AND INGERSOLL.

Senator La Follette has gained another admirer. "A Virginian and a great-grandson of the infidel Thomas Jefferson," as he describes himself, Mr. Lewis C. Randolph, of New York, from whom we print to-day a very informing and altogether delightful letter because of the exquisite terms in which it is written. We are, of course, much impressed to be assured by a "thinker," a real all-wool-and-a-yard-wide thinker, that "no properly educated person of to-day believes in the inspiration of the Bible," that "the triumph of the theory of evolution has demolished utterly the kind of religion that the Church stands for to-day," and that "intelligent people everywhere hold about the same views that the great agnostic Ingersoll proclaimed."

We have heard that the evolutionists themselves were not quite so sure as they once were of their theories, and that some of their thinkers, and the strongest and best of them, have not done much more really than to teach evolution as a reasonable hypothesis. As for Mr. Jefferson being an infidel, we have never thought that he was, certainly he was not an infidel of the Ingersoll sort. "The God who gave us life," said he, "gave us liberty at the same time," and in his "Notes on Virginia" he said: "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just."

Of course, if Mr. La Follette would like to make a campaign for President on the ground that he is an admirer of Ingersoll, we have not the least objection, nor do we and "the majority of newspapers" dread anything so little as thinkers of the Ingersoll type.

POLES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The annual convention of the Polish National Alliance is now meeting in St. Louis, and it will take steps to encourage the settlement of Poles in this nation.

According to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the Rev. W. Kruza, an authoritative Polish writer, estimates that those of Polish nativity or descent in the United States numbered four years ago 2,200,415. Last year's census

showed that those of Polish nativity alone numbered 353,593, of whom 12,000 live in St. Louis.

Poland has furnished some of the most promising material that has gone into the American melting pot in late years. The Poles are hard working, persevering and economical. They exemplify some of the best social and domestic virtues Poland has been somewhat a melting pot itself. The Post-Dispatch thinks that "there is perhaps not a general appreciation of what the United States has gained in the coming of so many of the representatives of this vigorous race of com-mingled blood."

The Poles have national ideals to which they are tenaciously loyal, but oppression in their fatherland has caused them to become devoted to American institutions. Some of those of the second generation who have been trained in America show capacity and brilliancy of an impressive kind.

WHERE THE IMMIGRANTS GO.

The July bulletin of the Government relative to immigration is very interesting as indicating what becomes of the immigrant. From July, 1910, to May, 1911, it appears that 807,000 immigrants came to this country and were admitted. These 800,000 people scattered all over the nation, not a State or Territory failing to receive at least some of them.

The Northern States, and especially those devoted to manufacturing, got the largest quotas. New York kept one-fourth of the arrivals, or 240,000. Pennsylvania, with its mines, captured 197,000. The next States in number of immigrants received were as follows: Illinois, 110,000; Massachusetts, 63,000; New Jersey, 53,000; Ohio, 53,000; Michigan, 27,000; California, 23,000; Connecticut, 21,000; Texas, 13,000; Minnesota, 13,000; Washington, 13,000; Wisconsin, 13,000; and Missouri, 10,000. The rest of the States received fewer immigrants.

The Southern States attracted less than 1,000 each, some of them not getting more than a few hundred.

GRINDING FOR FORTY YEARS.

Last Monday Dr. Charles Hopkins Clark rounded out forty years of faithful service with the Hartford Courant, which is felicitously described by Colonel Osborne, of the New Haven Journal-Courier, as "an institution more than it is a business," of which not only the town in which it is published but the State of Connecticut as well should take a jealous pride. We don't believe, however, that Dr. Clark has been with the Courant forty years; he doesn't look it; he doesn't look a year older than forty-five, which is to be accounted for probably by the fact that he has been eating Carolina rice for the last two years, and if there is any diet that would make an old Yankee look young that is the diet. We do not know how old he is, and don't care, he is old enough, certainly, to know better than to hold on to the remnants of his political party, and ought to be a Democrat. Instead of a hide-bound Republican.

On his fortieth anniversary The Courant office was flooded with flowers and congratulations, and they were all well deserved, because Dr. Clark has done his work well, has made a great newspaper, as Osborne has said: "Great in its comprehension of the world's activities and great in its view of service." There could be no finer encomium than that. Forty years more of service to the editor of The Courant, and after that a long life of contentment and always troops of friends!

THIRTY MILLION METHODISTS.

Seventeen countries are represented by five hundred delegates in the Ecumenical Conference of the Methodists now in session at Toronto, Canada. The different bodies of Methodists number nine million communicants, and there are thirty million adherents of that faith. In the last decade there was an increase of 437,562, or 15 per cent. in the number of Methodists, as compared with an increase of 1,261,299, or 23 per cent. during the preceding decade. According to the Rev. William Williams "every tenth person in Australia is a Methodist." The conferences in China, Japan, India, Africa and other mission fields have a membership of 763,105, 1,444,292 adherents and 155,165 in the Sunday schools. There are 2,625 missionaries in active service, and in the home conferences there are 52,357 ordained ministers.

An address was made to the conference at Toronto by President Lewis, of the Methodist Protestant General Conference for a union of all American Methodists into one body. There are seventeen separate organizations bearing the Methodist name and many efforts have been made for organic union; "but," as the Baltimore Sun says, "whether the Methodists maintain their distinctive organizations or unite in one immense body, they will continue to be one of the most virile and energetic divisions of the church militant." The Rev. Dr. Wesley

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more than a century ago burns to-day with a wonderful glow, warming the hearts of men to ever higher and better and nobler work for the cause, which is above all other causes, the redemption of the world.

The Montgomery Advertiser stands up for the aristocracy of the verb "to tote," and says very truly that "there isn't a more blue-blooded word than it is." The Advertiser also backs the Albany Herald in its contention that the expression "you all" is perfectly good form when it applies to more than one person. That is true; but it would be just as well to say all of you or all of us if time were not so important in these busy times. As we understand, however, the phrase to which objection has been made by the purists is "you uns" and "we uns," both of which are idiomatic Alabamian. In Texas it is entirely proper to say "I seen it," or "I done it," just as in Louisiana, South Carolina, time is saved by saying "way you gwine," instead of "where are you going."

Steps should be taken at the earliest possible moment to rebuild the Navy Yard at Charlotte, North Carolina, which served so useful a purpose during the War Between the States. It is sufficiently inland to be safe from the ships of any Navy that might appear on our coast, and it enjoys superior advantages in being near the base of supplies. We would suggest that Admiral Harrie Webster, U. S. N., retired, be assigned to the command of this most important strategic point.

It has leaked out that Colonel George Marcellus Bailey sneaked out of the State of North Carolina on his recent visit to that great Commonwealth to muster with Governor Hooper, of Tennessee, when that official appeared at the Appalachian Exposition in Knoxville. Colonel Bailey didn't tell anybody where he was going and what he intended to do, and we can't blame him. It was really to his credit, and showed that he has not entirely lost his sense of self-respect in concealing his real character from his friends—a Colonel on the staff of a Republican Governor, elected through a Democratic conspiracy.

Another brilliant Virginian has been honored in the North. Hardy Cross, of Norfolk, one of the brightest men ever turned out by Hampden-Sydney, and a holder of two degrees from that institution, has been elected assistant professor of engineering in Brown University. A member of the faculty of Hampden-Sydney in his teens, Professor Cross has risen steadily as a scholar and has reflected great credit on the State of his nativity.

Chicago has not inflicted capital punishment for two years. It is interesting to note, therefore, that since the last hanging there have been 647 homicides in Cook county, in which Chicago is situated. When it is remembered that the death penalty has not been done away with, these statistics should cause alarm. There is something wrong with a criminal system when a single county will allow 647 slayings without a single resort to the extreme penalty as a warning to the lawless. This record is a disgrace to Chicago, for it proves not only defiance of law, but the powerlessness of criminal procedure.

Voice of the People

Washington and Lee.
 To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—The Washington and Lee University is an institution of learning that was endowed by Washington, and gave the last of his life to the college, while refusing offers of wealth and all the comforts that money could give him. So it was a happy thought to name the university after the two great Virginians of world-wide fame.

It is a university that ought to be endowed with millions of dollars to honor its association with Washington, "The Father of His Country," and to honor Lee, who was an honor to humanity, who as an antislavery bore no hatred against his foes; who loved

GOES ON STAGE TO HAVE A GOOD TIME

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY.
 ALY SYDNEY OGILVIE GRANT, who has just gone on the stage, joining the George Edwards musical comedy company, at the Gaiety Theatre, in London, as a member of the chorus, is one of the three sons of the late Earl of Seafield, and, like him, is a native of New Zealand. She has been living for a considerable time past with her extreme poverty, the young peer's widow, Countess of Seafield, at the quiet Birmingham Rectory, at Shipston-on-Stour, in Warwickshire, and has found life so unutterably dreary and conventional there, after the freedom of her previous existence in New Zealand, that she, according to her own account, has gone on the stage with no other object than "to have a good time."

There are few more romantic stories than that of the Earl of Seafield, and in certain of its modern episodes, and in certain of its phases it may be said to extend from one end of the world to the other. It is generally understood that it furnished the inspiration for the novel and play entitled "Little Lord Fauntleroy." The fifth Earl of Seafield became insane. The sixth earl, his brother, therefore succeeded to vast estates, and the young peer's widow, who lived provided a home for his numerous sons. When he died, however, John Charles, his eldest surviving son, who succeeded to the title, was asked to share the accumulation with his brothers. He refused, and thereupon they went to law. After the death of a great deal of family property, the contest was settled in favor of the seventh earl, but left him so furious against his younger brothers that, with the co-operation of his son, he managed to secure the disinheritance of the property. In due course his son Charles succeeded as eighth earl, and after spending a few years in the present Earl of Seafield, died prematurely, leaving the entire property, namely, the whole of the Ogilvie and Grant estates, yielding an income of over a million and a half

of dollars, to his mother, Caroline, daughter of the eleventh Lord Blantyre.

The Earl of Seafield, along with the minor dignities, which include the Viscountcy of Roshaven, the Barony of Gight, and the Barony of Cullen, in Scotland, and the Barony of Strathpey of the United Kingdom, carrying with it a seat in the House of Lords, passed, without a vestige of property, to the young peer's widow, James, who succeeded as ninth earl. This ninth earl married three times, and after enjoying his barren honors for four years, died in 1888, when upon his eldest son Francis William, the tenth earl, succeeded.

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succeeded to the honors as the tenth earl.

This peer, who had served for a time in the royal navy, had been exceedingly wild, and after leaving both the service and England, in consequence of some unpleasant scrape, started out on his own, and in the course of all sorts of hard knocks and queer experiences, earning a precarious livelihood at odd jobs, in the way of fencing, ditching, and farm labor, until he died, as a result of a principal court, a few months after succeeding to the honors, leaving a large family by his wife, who, far from being a woman of the humbler classes, as has been alleged in a number of English newspapers that have written about the Earl's early life, was the daughter of an officer of the name of Evans, a soldier of that Irish family of which Lord Carbery is the chief.

On the day of the death of the tenth earl in New Zealand, in practically destitute circumstances, old Caroline Countess of Seafield, widow of the seventh earl, and mother of the present Earl, Ogilvie and Grant estates, was moved by family pride, and perhaps also by pity, to address a letter to the other earls, in which she begged them to advance to her mother, on the Earl's death, offering to take charge of the latter's eldest son, the eleventh and present earl, then a mere boy, to bring him home to England, and to educate him in a manner befitting his rank, with the understanding that if he conducted himself well, she would make him heir to the entire Seafield estates. She estimated that she was ready to send out tutors and servants to bring him home from the colonies, and to make an advance to his mother, on the Earl's death, offering to take charge of the latter's eldest son, the eleventh and present earl, then a mere boy, to bring him home to England, and to educate him in a manner befitting his rank, with the understanding that if he conducted himself well, she would make him heir to the entire Seafield estates. She estimated that she was ready to send out tutors and servants to bring him home from the colonies, and to make an advance to his mother, on the Earl's death, offering to take charge of the latter's eldest son, the eleventh and present earl, then a mere boy, to bring him home to England, and to educate him in a manner befitting his rank, with the understanding that if he conducted himself well, she would make him heir to the entire Seafield estates.

The ancestral home of the family, now occupied by Caroline, Countess of Seafield, which was recently visited by King George, and which will pass into the possession of the present earl at her death, is known as Castle Grant, a superb old place, the newest portion of which, with other old figures in the works of Burns, Sir Walter Scott, and many other Scotch writers, and is a typical home of the Highland aristocracy of olden days, from its hall, adorned with claymores, dating from 1414, to old Lady Seafield's morning room, where the curtains are of the Grant tarian, spun by her from wool of sheep bred on the Seafield estates, which embrace an area of nearly half a million of acres.

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Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Not long after this marriage, the doctor, who was an elderly widower, himself made a most unusual success, leading to the altar Miss Anne Ogilvie Moore, the greatest heiress in New Zealand. Both she and her husband were devoted to the young Earl and Countess of Seafield, and made them a very happy home. The doctor, who is now dead, and Mrs. Towndend, of Christchurch, New Zealand.

The young earl's mother, unlike the "Dearest" of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," declined to entertain this offer. She was one of the leaders of the Salvation Army movement in New Zealand, and came to the conclusion that her son's religious faith might be imperiled if he were brought up by so worldly a woman as Caroline, Countess of Seafield. So he was educated in New Zealand, one of the schools there undertaking to forego any demand for remuneration for the sake of having his name and his titles on the roll. He was only twenty-two years of age when he married a young girl whom he had known from childhood, and who had sat beside him in the day-school, the daughter of a New Zealand physician of the name of Dr. Joseph II. Towndend, of Christchurch, New Zealand.

Lord and Lady Seafield visited England for the first time some ten years ago, and spent some time on the Seafield estates, being hailed as the chief of the great Clan of Grant, but visiting his ancestral home, namely, Castle Grant, as an ordinary tourist. His granddame, the owner of the place, being absent at the time on the Continent. Before he left Europe, the old countess, who had learned of his presence in England, and of his visit to her castle, offered him, through her lawyer, a considerable allowance, on condition that he would remain away from the United Kingdom, and if he remained in Europe, would restrict himself to the Continent. He indignantly rejected this offer.

It is characteristic of the imperious, strong-minded and haughty old countess, that his attitude, so far from angering, pleased her, and in spite of the fact that he holds no intercourse with her whatever, it is regarded as certain, by all knowing her, that when she dies, it will be found that she has bequeathed to him the whole of the

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